

## **EPA and HUD Lead-Based Paint Technical Conference**

### **Call for abstracts and presentations**

**Workshop date: October 17-18, 2023**

**Due date for submissions: August 4, 2023**

On October 17 and 18, 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will hold a virtual public workshop to hear stakeholder perspectives on specific topics related to exposure to potential lead hazards from existing residential lead-based paint (LBP), such as information on the relationship between LBP and dust-lead, possible exposure pathways (e.g., renovation and maintenance, deteriorating paint and direct ingestion), and technologies for detection, measurement, and characterization of low levels of lead in paint. This workshop also seeks to obtain new information on LBP characteristics (e.g., density and components), and medical evidence related to low levels of lead in paint to help with EPA and HUD's reevaluation of the definition of lead-based paint. EPA and HUD are seeking abstracts from potential presenters to discuss approaches for residential LBP metrics, data gaps, and other considerations for the development of health-based standards for lead-based paint regulations.

Presentations from experts who have firsthand experience in developing, evaluating and using x-ray fluorescence or other emerging technologies that measure residential lead in paint and can provide information on the performance at low levels of paint concentrations are of particular interest.

### **Topics of interest**

- New empirical information and/or the identification of new modeling tools that characterize the relationship between levels of lead in paint  $<0.5\%$  and  $<1 \text{ mg/cm}^2$  and levels of lead in dust, considering paint condition, maintenance, age and other factors;
- Information on input, data sources and parameters for the exposure scenarios for considering lead-based paint regulations
  - Frequency and characteristics of renovations, maintenance activities, paint flaking and deterioration, and other scenarios that results in the generation of dust-lead from lead in paint  $<0.5\%$  and  $<1 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ ;
  - Uncertainty due to other sources of dust-lead aside from LBP;
  - Data for characterizing the direct ingestion pathway from lead in paint  $<0.5\%$  and  $<1 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ , including quantitative measures of ingestion and exposure (duration, frequency, paint chip characteristics);
- Empirical data that provides paint density for different mass fractions of LBP, and other information to assist in the development of a conversion equation between the two units used to define LBP (one definition being in milligrams per square centimeter, and the other a percent by weight)
- Consideration of LBP metrics under varied field conditions such as the following;
  - Lead detection/measurement technologies used in the laboratory and in the field;
  - Technical limitations to extending x-ray fluorescence (XRF) detection limits below  $0.5\text{-}0.8 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ , if any;
  - Performance of XRFs on layers of differing concentrations of paint, measuring through encapsulation, and on a single layer of new paint;

- Implications of material underlying paint (e.g., old paint layers, plaster and concrete) on the reliability of lead detection estimates; and
- Benefits and limitations of alternative lead detection technologies;
- Considerations for comparing rhodizonate-based and other lead test kit results to other technology results, especially for lower levels of lead in paint;
- Consideration of how the distribution of lead in paint in U.S. housing affects the estimates of health benefits of a lower LBP definition; and
- Consideration of any medical evidence that quantitatively supports the imposition of a lower level of lead in defining LBP.

### **Submission guidelines and timelines**

Abstracts should be written in English, 500 words or less, and may be submitted via email to [EPA-workshop@icf.com](mailto:EPA-workshop@icf.com). Abstracts are due **August 4**, and submitters will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of abstracts by **August 18**. Final presentations are due **September 15**. Speakers should plan for a 15- to 20-minute presentation followed by possible panel discussions and Q&A sessions.

### **Abstract format**

The abstract must include, in order, a title, authors' name, affiliation/organization, email address of author (main author if more than one), text of abstract, and presenter and presenter's email (if different than main author).

### **Evaluation criteria**

Abstracts will be evaluated based on conformance with the submission guidelines and timelines, as well as technical relevance to the workshop subject matter, and overall clarity. EPA will reject abstracts that are promotional only in nature.